

Barrington, R. F. Bretherton, J. M. Chalmers-Hunt, F. Clouter (per J. M. Chalmers-Hunt), R. M. Craske, T. Melling, C. J. Randall (per J. M. Chalmers-Hunt), R. C. Revels, P. Sankey-Barker (per J. M. Chalmers-Hunt), P. Summers.

I owe a special debt to the late Maj.-Gen. C. G. Lipscomb who, only a few days before his death, sent me a detailed report on Wiltshire butterflies.

COLEOPHORA BINDERELLA KOLLAR – A NEW FOODPLANT. – Whilst collecting cases of *Coleophora serratella* L. which were feeding on the roadside *Carpinus* hedge to Finch Wood, Bonnington, Kent, on 21st. May 1981, I noticed a tricolorous case larva also feeding on the Hornbeam. It was reared on Hornbeam from the garden and the moth which subsequently emerged on 9th. July 1981 was referred to the British Museum whereupon Dr. J. D. Bradley kindly confirmed the species as *Coleophora binderella*. As far as I am aware *Carpinus* has not previously been recorded as a foodplant for this species in Britain. – N. F. HEAL, Fosters, Detling Hill, Nr. Maidstone, Kent.

A NOTE ON TWO BRITISH TRACHYPHLOEUS SPP. (COL.: CURCULIONIDAE). – *T. scabriculus* L.: this is peculiar among our species in possessing a marked sexual difference in the anterior tibiae, one sex having strongly developed tooth-bearing digitate projections at the apex rather as in *T. spinimanus* Germ., while in the other they are almost simple with much smaller teeth. Fowler (1891, *Col. Brit. Isl.*, 5: 184) assigns the smaller teeth to the female, but that is incorrect, as may be easily proved by dissection; the large development of these structures is in fact a female character. Victor Hansen (1965, *Danm. Faun.*, 69: 46) figures them for both sexes. Joy (1932, *Pract. Handb. Brit. Beetles*, 1: 180) makes no mention of a sexual difference; his figure of the tibia (2: 50, fig. 7) is of a male. Consequently a user of the book, unaware that such a disparity exists, might well find himself puzzled.

T. digitalis Gyll.: some coleopterists, both here and abroad*, have tended to look on this as a small form of *T. spinimanus*, and it is on the whole not well understood. The distinctions, not very fully stated in our literature, are slight but appear constant: *digitalis* is always smaller and of shorter form, with less numerous and less erect elytral setae which are much shorter, about twice as long as broad and thus scale-like – in *spinimanus* about four times, and thus bristle-like. The latter decisive character is figured by Hansen (*l.c. supra*: 47, figs. e.f). Further, Mr. J. A. Parry informs me that the spermatheca is quite different in the two species. *T. digitalis* is little recorded with us and is perhaps mostly Kentish. It formerly occurred very sparingly with others of the genus in the chalk pit at Darenth; and I took one at the base of the cliffs at Freshwater, Isle of Wight (v.48), possibly a new locality. It is worth noting that males of *digitalis* are unknown, whilst those of *spinimanus* (known from mountain areas in France) are not found in Denmark (Hansen, *l.c.*: 49) and probably not in Britain. – A. A. ALLEN.

*e.g. R. Frieser in Freude, Harde & Lohse, 1981, *Die Käfer Mitteleuropas*, 10: 238.